International Cooperator (IC) Network Status

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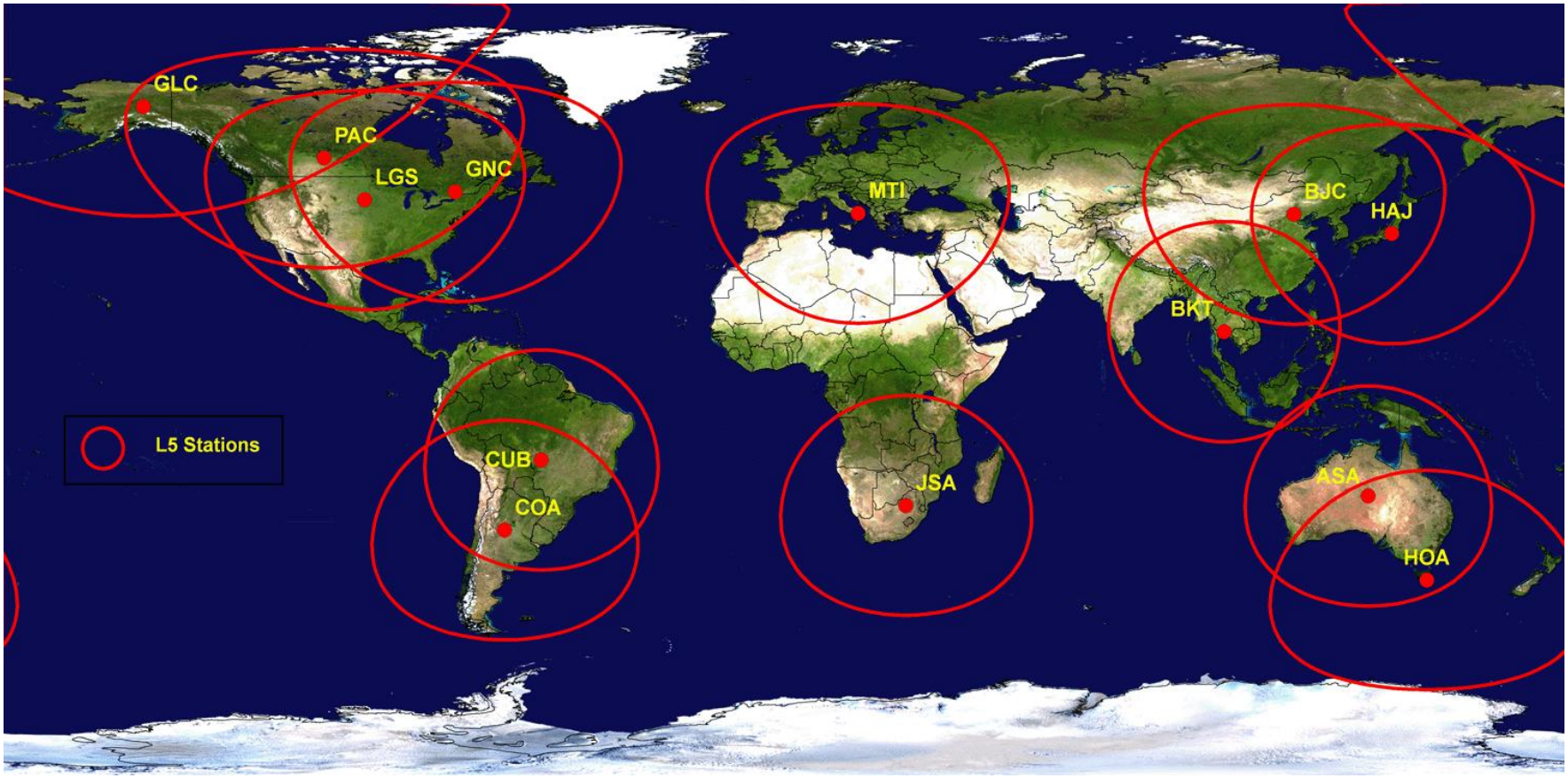
Topics

- L5 Network
- L7 Network
- LDCM ICs
- Upcoming Meetings

L5 Reception Network

LDCM



- COA – Cordoba, Argentina
- CUB – Cuiaba, Brazil
- GLC – Gilmore Creek, Alaska
- GNC – Gatineau, Canada
- LGS – Sioux Falls, South Dakota
- PAC – Prince Albert, Canada
- ASA – Alice Springs, Australia
- BJC – Beijing, China
- BKT – Bangkok, Thailand
- HAJ – Hatoyama, Japan
- HOA – Hobart, Australia
- JSA – Johannesburg, South Africa
- MTI – Matera, Italy

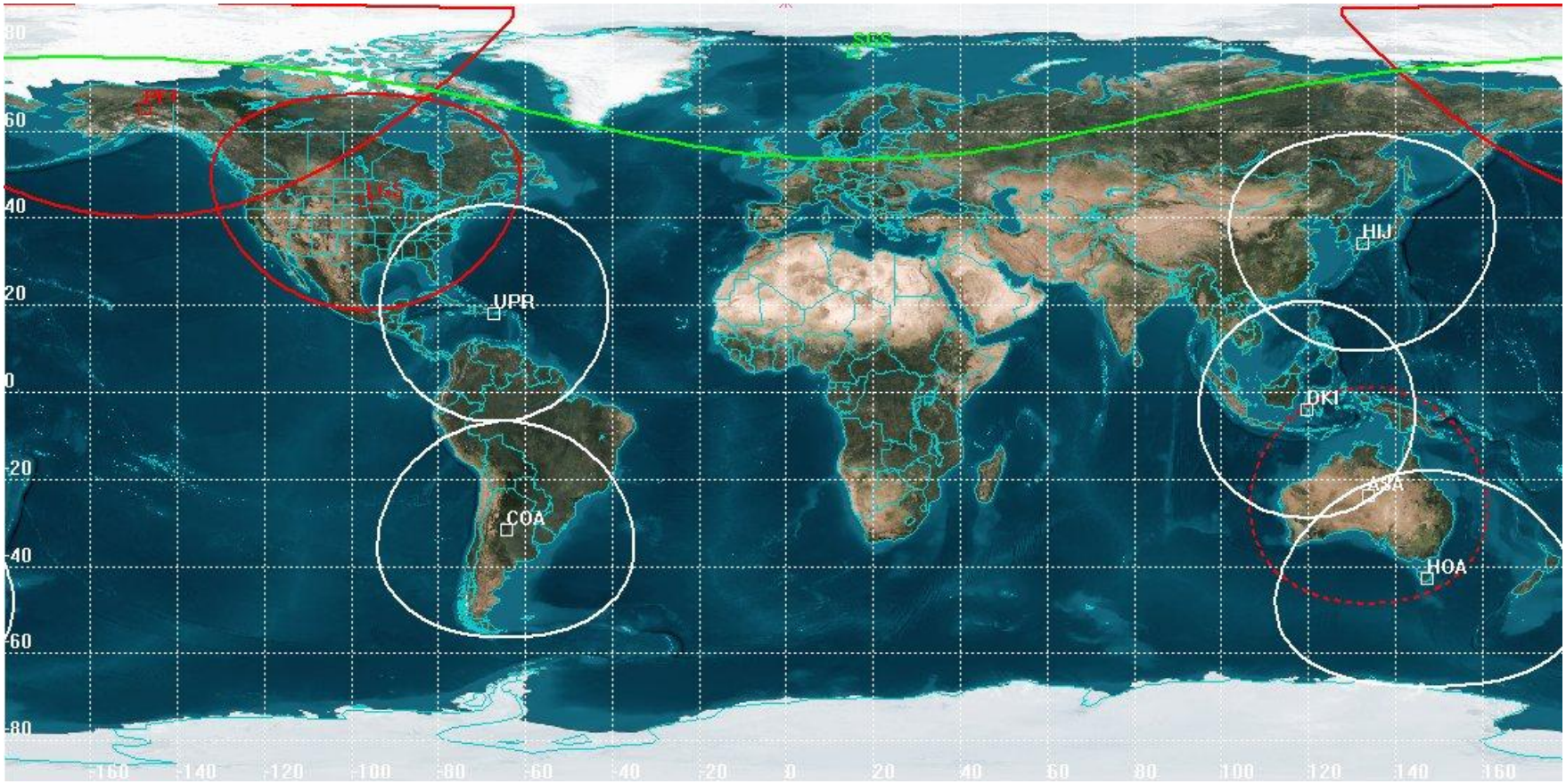
L5 IC Status

- L5 Battery Anomaly
  - On October 6, 2007 battery 2 temperature spiked from ~14ºC to 59ºC in approximately 8 minutes
  - Load shedding was implemented as battery 2 was taken off line and Science operations (TM) were suspended while recovery scenarios were investigated
  - Test imaging planned to begin on Thursday, January 10 over Brazil and expanding to Australia and South Africa
  - L5 ICs have been in a wait-and-see mode with an option to return to Landsat 7 reception, if necessary

- MDGLS Campaign and/or new IC Stations
  - CHM – Chetumal, Mexico
  - IKR – Irkutsk, Russia
  - KHC – KaShi, China
  - MGR – Magadan, Russia
  - MLK – Malindi, Kenya
  - MOR – Moscow, Russia
  - MPS – Maspalomas, Spain

L7 Reception Network

LDCM



- PF1/PF2 – Poker Flat, Alaska
- LGS – Sioux Falls, South Dakota
- UPR – University of Puerto Rico
- COA – Cordoba, Argentina
- ASA – Alice Springs, Australia
- DKI – Parepare, Indonesia
- HIJ – Hiroshima, Japan
- HOA – Hobart, Australia
- SGS – Svalbard, Norway

L7 IC Status

- L7 Bumper Mode Processing
  - Several L7 ICs have been unable to process L7 data since bumper mode operations began on April 1, 2007
  - USGS Level 1 Product Generation System (LPGS) code and documentation made available – answering implementation questions for Indonesia and Japan

- IC customer acceptance of SLC-off data has been an obstacle
  - Current LPGS software includes L7 ETM+ SLC-on, SLC-off, Gap-filled, Segment-based, and Standard L1T (L7 pilot) products
  - TM processing is being implemented into LPGS with a Summer 2008 delivery anticipated

LDCM ICs

- Current L5/L7 ICs have expressed interest in direct reception of LDCM data
  - Control over the processing 'recipe' is a major factor
  - Quick response is also a factor for some applications
    - Need to address the pre/post dark cal (bias) timing/availability issue
  - Business model is being investigated
    - Due to all LDCM data returning to the US archive and availability of no-cost L1T products, IC fees are likely to be reduced

- LDCM User Portal Element (UPE)
  - Submit scene selections, establish priorities, receive schedules
  - Submit and retrieve metadata & browse
  - Enter high volume archive (data exchange) & product data requests
  - Retrieve Calibration Parameter Files (CPFs)
  - Access to ancillary data (definitive ephemeris, state vectors)
  - Access to auxiliary data (GCPs)

LDCM ICs

- Data Validation & Exchange (DV&E)
  - LDCM plans to mimic many features of the existing L5/L7 implementation
    - Biannual archive (raw) data validation is required (MOU) to support archive data exchange as a backup capability (recorder failure)
    - Annual product (L1G) data validation is offered as an option – this will become L1T product data validation for LDCM
    - Archive data exchange may be an important capability for the ICs at LDCM launch if their ground station has not yet been upgraded for LDCM downlinks
    - Several archive data exchange (raw, L0Ra) and product data exchange (L0Rp, L1T) processing levels are being investigated
  - Includes metadata & browse exchange
- Thermal capability is desired by many ICs
- Software and/or Algorithm Availability
  - This is desired but may be hampered by Ball OLI proprietary and/or ITAR restrictions

Upcoming Meetings

- LTWG17 – Washington, DC: March 3-8, 2008
- LGSOWG37 – Shanghai, China: September 15-19, 2008